CHRISTIAN COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled	GU = Unrankable
G2 = Imperiled	G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G3 = Vulnerable	G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G4 = Apparently secure	G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G'
G5 = Secure	portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GH = Historic, possibly extinct	GNR = Unranked
GX = Presumed extinct	GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled	SU = Unrankable	Migratory species may have separate ranks for different
S2 = Imperiled	S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)	population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S3 = Vulnerable	S#Q = Questionable taxonomy	S#B = Rank of breeding population
S4 = Apparently secure	S#T# = Infraspecific taxa	S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S5 = Secure	SNR = Unranked	S#M = Rank of transient population
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated	SNA = Not applicable	
SX = Presumed extirpated		

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Baptisia australis var. minor*	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
GLADES, BARRENS, OPEN WOODLANDS, PRAIRIES, OAK SAVANNAS OR AREAS THAT WERE FORMERLY SUCH COMMUNITIES (WEAKLEY 1998); IN KY, PRAIRIE PATCHES.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Carex alata*	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Generally known from wet soil mostly near the coast (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); marshes (KY)										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Carex stipata var. maxima*	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
SWAMPY WOODLANDS.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Echinodorus parvulus*	Dwarf Burhead	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Sandy shores, low fields.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza capitata*	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Prairie patches on limestone.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
Dry hillside, woodland.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
BOTTOMLAND FORESTS, MESIC UPLAND FORESTS, BOTTOMLAND AND UPLAND PRAIRIES (STEYERMARK 1999); DRY, DESSICCATED OR BAKED SOILS, GRAVELS, OR ROCKY SLOPES; AND MEDLEY REPORTS WET WOODS, MARSH EDGES AND FIELDS.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera linifolia*	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Phacelia ranunculacea*	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
RICH WOODS AND ALLUVIUM.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Schoenoplectus hallii*	Hall's Bulrush	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
Naturally associated with littoral zones of ponds but also seasonally wet depressions that may be heavily disturbed.										
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Silphium laciniatum*	Compassplant	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Christian	Vascular Plants	*Zizaniopsis miliacea*	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
Swamps and stream margins.										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Pegias fabula*	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Ptychobranchus subtentum*	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / C	G2G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species to be ubiquitous in Little South Fork riffles 10-25 cm deep in all but the swiftest current.										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma lividus*	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	1	0	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Christian	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa vanuxemensis*	Mountain Creekshell	T /	G4 / S2	4	0	3	0	0
INHABITS SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES IN AND ADJACENT TO SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SHOALS IN SLOW TO FAST CURRENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Christian	Crustaceans	*Cambarus friaufi*	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
Swift parts of small streams.										
Christian	Insects	*Calephelis muticum*	Swamp Metalmark	T /	G3 / S2	0	0	1	0	0
WET MEADOWS, MARSHES AND BOGS (OPLER AND MALIKUL 1992).										
Christian	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
S. favonius is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).										
Christian	Fishes	*Etheostoma microlepidum*	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Christian	Fishes	*Etheostoma tecumsehi*	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G1 / S3	7	2	0	0	0
Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.										
Christian	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Christian	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.										
Christian	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.										
Christian	Amphibians	*Hyla gratiosa*	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	10	0	0	0	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES IS KNOWN FROM SWAMPS AND SINKHOLE PONDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE SITUATED IN PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND AGRICULTURAL CROP FIELDS.										
Christian	Reptiles	*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta*	Copperbelly Water Snake	S / SOMC	G5T2T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan).										
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Ammodramus henslowii*	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Anas clypeata*	Northern Shoveler	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
NESTS OCCASIONALLY IN TEMPORARY KARST LAKES IN OPEN AGRICULTURAL LAND.										
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Anas discors*	Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
MARSHES, PONDS, SLOUGHS, LAKES AND SLUGGISH STREAMS. IN MIGRATION AND WHEN NOT BREEDING, IN BOTH FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS (B83 COM01NA).										
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Chondestes grammacus*	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).										
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Podilymbus podiceps*	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.										
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS										
Christian	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).										
Christian	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.										
Christian	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.										
Christian	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.										
Christian	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										
Christian	Communities	*Sandstone barrens*		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0